## AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA

Treaty with the Winnebago Indians

THEIR PECULIAR ELOQUENCE IN COUNCIL.

SPEECHES OF GOV. GORMAN AND THE LEADING CHIEFS

A GOOD BARGAIN FOR THE WHITES, de, den de.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

WATAB, BENTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, August, 1853. be called a "public newspaper," as it contains in formation from all parts of the world, I thought you might like to receive a word from these parts. This is a delightful country, and I am sorry it is so little known to the inhabitants of the States; however, we receive visits from New Yorkers now and then, and the people are always glad to see them. Last June, Governor Gorman held a council with the Chippewas and Winnebagoes in relation to giving up some young men, who shot last spring two Chippewas, who had nearly two years ago killed two Winne bagoes. On that occasion the Governor was attended by several ladies and gentlemen from the East, viz.: - Mr. Joseph Oakes, of the firm of W. H. Cary & Co., of New York city, and his lady; Mrs. Coe and Mrs. Hamilton, of Buffalo; Messrs. E. Flagg and M. R. Shipman, of Yonkers, N. Y., and many others from different parts of the United States, besides the celebrated Dr. Hall, physician to the Queen of Great Britain, his wife and son. Mr. and Mrs. Oakes had been upwards of four months on their travels, and bad visited many places in that time, and they declared that their trip to this far off section of Uncle Sam's domain, one hundred miles by water above the Fa'ls of St. Anthony, was the most pleasant part of their whole tour. Most people think it a great wonder if they get as far as the Falls of St. Anthony, but here was a party that had as ended the great river one hundred miles fur her, and a more gratified party you never yet have seen I reckon.

Nabant, Newport, Saratoga, Rockaway, Cape May, Niagara, and all the fashionable watering places of the East, dwindle into utter insignificance when compared with the Upper Mississippi, for recreation, and I am glad the inhabitants of the States have be gun to find it out. It is thought by some that in this hyperborean region there is nothing to be seen but rocks and trees, wild Indians, and now and then a bear or a wolf, a mud turtle, or a fish hawk, but it is a creat mistake. Fine farms exist on the banks of the Mississippi, hundreds of miles north of this, on which all the productions of the Western and Northern States grow to perfection and in great abundance. But enough of this. I will give you some account of it at a future time.

The treaty with the Winnebagoes was what I commenced on, and that shall be my topic now. I had intended to send you a full report of the matter as soon as the business was concluded, so that the first news the Great Father at Washington might have of the negotiation should be through the columns of the HERALD, as is often the case in such matters; but directly after that I commenced to break prairie, and turn up the primeval sod for cultivation next spring; and owing to the scarcity of men, it being harvest time, I was obliged to hold the plough myself. That is one reason why I am so late. I hope, however, you will receive my communication as a matter of record, if not of news.

The Winnebagees now occupy a tract on the west bank of the Mississippi, between Watab and Crow Wing rivers, containing about 900,000 acres of as good land as there is in the world for all purposes. This tract they desired to exchange for one more suited to their wants and mode of living, (roaming and hurting.) and so about two years ago they made a proposition to the general government to that effect, which proposition has been lying dorment till this time, when the workmen of the new administration took it up, and put it through. Speaking of working men, this Governor German is a thorough going one of the real Hickery order; and you may tell the Great Father at Washington that he could not have found a man better fitted for the station if he had searched a man better fitted for the station if he had searched a year for one. The Indians all fear and respect him, became he treats them as Indians ought to be treated. When he gives them his word that he will, or will not, do a thing, they depend on it to the letter; and when he issues an order they dare not go beyond it. At the same time he treats them with midness and good nature, and they read in him the man they can put faith in. They can find no week spot in him, and therefore they seek not to take the advantage of him.

bage of him.

When he came to act in the capacity of Governor the Winnebagoes called on him, and told him bone they had been waiting for the action of the hington, and so he went to work

"hing on, and so he went to work
"head men" at walling for the action of the
for them. His instructions from wallington were to
allow the Winnebagoes for their land:

1st. A country not exceeding five hundred thousand acres on the head waters of Crow river, not approaching nearer than twenty five miles of the Mississippi. (No change in present treaties.) If that
did not suit them, then proaching nearer than twenty five miles of the Mississippi. (No change in present treaties.) If that did not suit them, then

2d. A country between Sauk and Crow rivers, not exceeding five hundred thousand acres, not nearer than twenty-five miles of the Mississippi. (No

change, &c.)

3d. Lastly, an extension of their country to Sauk river, (about five tolles down.) and a limitation of their crustmal anomics, under the treaty of 1837, to fifty years from the date of this treaty, with the right of way for a railroad to the Pacific ocean, or say other railroad that the government of the United States may authorize to be countracted.

The propositions of the Indians will be found in the Govern r's opening speech to them. This tribe numbers about fifteen bundred in all, and they receive from government aumually most-six thousand

the Govern r's opening speech to them. This tribe numbers about fitteen bandered in all, and they receive from government annually macts-six thousand dollars, to wilt: \$45,000 in specie; \$20,000 in goods; \$10,000 in provisions, and \$18,000 in improvements, such as farming, black-mithing, schools, physicians, &c., &c.; besides the interest of \$55,000 at live percent, (\$4,256.) which is to be paid to them annually according to a treaty made with them in 1848. They have two physicians, two blacksmiths, two head farmers, schoolmaster, &c., all white mea, and there are broken and under cuttivation for them about four hundred acres of land. If they were dispersed to work they might make a paramise of the beautiful prairie they occupy; out no, Mr. Winnebago chooses rather to losf about up and down the river, hunting some, and spending meacy a great deal, than to "put his nand to the plough" or to the axe, or any other useful implement, except his gun, knife, fish spear, or fox trap; and so nothing is done on the farms except by the white men appointed for that purpose. There are two exceptions, however, viz: Baptiste Lasseher, a half breed chief, lives in a house like a white man, and cultivates the earth, and has

Baptiste Lasselter, a half-breed chief, lives in a house like a white man, and coltivates the earth, and has a very fine place. Co-no-ha ta-xaw, another chief, also tills the ground and feels proud of his occapation.

The 3d of Angust was the day appointed for the treaty, and on their ground, opposite the village of Wardb, eighty miles by land above St. Paul, was built a shed for the purpose. On the part of the United States, there were Hon. W. A. Gorman, Governor of the Territory, and J. E. Fletcher, agent of the tribe, Commissioners; J. T. Rosser, Secretary of the Territory; J. C. Dow, Secretary to the Commissioners, and Peter Monaig, Interpreter to the Commissioners, and Peter Monaig, Interpreter to the Agent. On the part of the Winnebagees, there were present—I give their names in English too—the following chiefs:—Waw kon-shaw-koo kaw.... Thunder Come; (Wee no-

Waw kon chaw koo kaw ... | Thunder Come; (Wee no shick, so called.)

Ehe go-nick-kaw ... | Little Hill.

Watch ha-ia-kaw ... | Big Canoe, (90 years old.)

Paw-sed-sck kaw ... | Prophet.

Baptiste Lasseller, (a half-breed.)

Big bear.
Little Becovri.
The Hig First Son.
Captain Jim, (80 years.)
Good Thunder.
Yellow Thunder.
Whirling Thunder.
Rogue.

Whirling ...
Rogue.
Little Thunder.
The Big Second Son.
Old Frenchman.
Red Legs.

Waw kon-chaw ho-no-kaw. Ittile Thunder.
Ha naw ha ta kaw. The Big Second Son.
Bhaw waw hop in a kaw. Old Frenchman.

Ka ho-sank kaw. Red Legs.

Of head men and braves there were many, and of white men a greater number. You will perceive that there is a great fancy for thunders among these Indians. I am not sequainted with the names of the "common people" of the tribe, but I dare say there are some among them whose names are Lond Thunder. Big Thunder Distant Thunder, Home made Thunder. Rolling Thunder, and Thunder and Mars; which would make nearly a full assertment. Each name, as you see, terminates with kaw, which means nothing, but is used merely to finish off the word: as a shoemaker, for instance gives his work a few raps with his hammer after it is completed.

Wee-no-shiek, the head chief the tribe, had on a head dress consisting of eagle plumes and fur with

a rocette in front, in the centre of which was an enormous bear's claw; around his neck hung a large quantity of wampum, and with these exceptions he was stark naken to his hips. Around his hips was drawn his blanket, which he held in his left hand. Capt. Jim had on a large quantity of fur and broadcloth and a most tremendous grey wolf skin for a cleak. This chief was a most prominent warrier in the Black Hawk trouble and found through the whole of t. He is now eightly years of age, is short and heavy built and is called by the whitemen the Falst. If of the trite. He is foll of fun and jokes, though he does not speak English, and is as nimble as a cat. Everybody likes Capt. Jim. The rest of the chief's had nothing on to distinguish them from other Indians. The word "ho," which you see interspersed through the speeches, is an interjection of various meaning. It is used for applause, for admiration, and as an expression of gratitude. If you give a Winnebago something which he wants, he will say "ho!" It has a sound between "ho" and "how," but rather more like "how." The tongue they speak it so barren that they are obliged to make one word answer many purposes.

Governor Gomaan surveyed the scene before him for a minute or two, and then proceeded to address them in the following words:—

"Within six days after I assumed my duties as Governor of this territory, several chiefs of the Winnebago tribe came to St. Paul, at my office, and desired me to write to your Great Father to ask per mission to exchange your present country for a home on Crow river. I told you that I would so write, and receive an answer in thirty days. I did write, and he sent me an answer. In that answer he said he was willing to exchange for some point to be fixed upon on Crow river. This letter, his reply. I showed you at Rum river, when I held a council there with you. I did find such reply at St. Paul, I should, probably, get authority to hold a treaty with you. I afterwards suggested to you that you send some of your chiers to make an exami to which you wanted to be removed. You did send a delegation. Since they returned I have received another letter from your Great Father at Washington. I also sent the three propositions made by you at Rum river, and this is the reply. (Reads the letter). Your first proposition was:—That you be permitted to locate below, and adjoining the Sioux reservation. 2d That you be permitted to locate in the sioux reservation. 3d. That you be permitted to have a some on Crow river. The country embraced in those three propositions lies between Crow river and the lowa lines. I have received a reply to your propositions, which is in this letter. (Beads letter cated July 18th, stating that the first and second propositions were rejected, but the third would be agreed to.) In another letter they express a writingness to accommodate you in regard to the exchange. They further suggest that should you choose, you can have the limits of your present country as far south as Sank river. Should yo see fit to go to Crow river, it would be a simple exchange of country; should you choose to remain where you are, the country to Sank river will be given to you. Under these instructions from government, General Fletcher and royself are here to council with you to day. I have received information also that the Stockbridge this of Indians are to be located in the vicinity of Crow river. There are only three hundred and fifty or four hundred of them, and they are generally faimers and have the customs of white men. They are drawing annuities and will d) so for fifty years to come. I want you distinctly to understand that in the event of an exchange of country you are to remove yourselves with no expense to the government for you to take the constry of Crow river. That contrivy is a much better one thas the country you are now occupying. All these councils have been got up at your request, and this is called at your request also. You have had a long time to think of this, and I hope you will not detain us here long. Your Great Father, usually,

We cannot talk understandingly to-day. If we were all to speak before you now we night give you difficult options. We want time, father, to counci among ourselves, and then probably we shall all be of one current.

among ourselves, and then probably we shall all be of one opinion.

Gov Gorman then replied:—We will give you time but that council must be amongst yourselves exclusively. I have nothing to give you. I came here at your request. You come now and ask for our land and wish to give yours in payment. This is your treaty—not ourselves. I want you to say among yourselves. I want you to understand that you must not council with anytony either than the commissioners and interpreters. Whatever propositions you receive from any one you must tell me; nor must any papers be signed by you without first submitting them to Gen. Flether and myself. You have made treaties enough by this time to know how to conduct treaties enough by this time to know how to conduct yourselves. Whenever you come to the conclusion to listen to the advice of others and not my-elf, let me know it, and I will go home. I have told your old men often enough that I am not a child, and will not submit to any outside influences. (This was to guard the Indians against the advice of the traders, who were very plenty around, operating for themselves, like men you have seen in Washington and Albany.) You have no other agent in this territory than Gen. Fletcher and myself. Do you understand what I mean? (Loud cries of "Ho! ho!" affirmative.) One word in regard to the improvements you have made. When you council among yourselves, remember that the Great Father directs attention to the availability of disposing of remember that the Great Father directs attention to the availability of disposing of your improvements, and the opportunities of selling them to advantage. It your coancils you should have some regard to the interests of such of your number as have made im-provements by themselves. At all events the im-provements will, if disposed of, go to your benefit, ("Ho, ho!") Some few of you at Long Prairie have built houses, and it is my opinion that they should themselves have the benefit of their labor. ("Ho!") We will now adjourn and to morrow endeavor to do will now acjourn, and to morrow endeavor to do

This address was listened to with great attention This address was listened to win great attention by the Indians especially that part concerning remuneration for improvements made, which they understeed to mean an equal division among all the members of the tribe. There was, however, a large party in the farther end of the council house engaged in playing cards on the grass whose attention nothing council attract, except a cry of "whiskey" or "beef."

THE SECOND DAY. The chiefs, head men, and braves, were on the ground about two hours after the commissioners got there, and took their seats on the grass in front of and facing them, all looking very wise, and each one bearing the appearance of being full of words which he was anxious to "let off" as soon as possible, that their young father the Governor, might see how eloquent they were. There was a movement in their midst, and then came forward their head chief.

midst, and then seeme forward their head chief.

WEENO-SHIEK said—Father. I suppose you expect to hear from us this afternoon. The Great Spirit, who is now looking down upon us, and who made the white man and the red man, made the white man to be our masters. He placed us here fur this earth where we could not speak to him. He made us inferior to the white man. In making us and placing us here, so far from him, the Great Spirit knew and foresaw what we were to underso, and what we are now undergoing on earth. He foresaw our troubles and provided for them. He has given us a father to take care of us. The eyes of our and what we are now undergoing on earth. He foresaw our troubles and provided for them. He has given us a father to take care of us. The eyes of our Great Father at Washington extends over this whole land, and his arms reach all around it. He has selected you as his representative, and has sent you here to talk to us in his place. In talking to you we think we are talking to him, and that our words will not fall lightly on your ears; but that our request will be granted. When you first came here to be our father, our chiefs went to see you about a matter in which we were all interested. On their way home they received their annuity. You made the chiefs and young men glad by granting their first request. You told the chiefs you would be a father who would grant all their reasonable requests. I mention this merely to let you know that we are thankful for it. (Ho! ho!) Father, you have heard the chiefs say that the land we lire on now is good for nothing to us—the animals we can and subsist on are not here. We are glad our Great Father is willing to exchange with us. We should be more pleased if he placed no barrier between us and the Mississippi. We know, Father, that your time is valuable. We are not the only children you have to take care of. There are the Chippe was atove, and the Sioux below. The chiefs wish you to place no lines between us and the great river. To morrow you shall hear from us on your three propositions.

After shaking hands with the Commissioners, he After shaking hands with the Commissioners, he

After shaking hands with the Commissioners, he sat down.

The floor, or rather the turf, was next taken by Sho-go-Nick, (Little Hill.) who spoke as follows:—
My father, you heard my mind on this subject, as far as I am concerned, six days after you came to take care of us. I have not changed it. We had hoped that our Great Father would consider that the Winnesagoes had been more obedient than his other children. We teld you that we did not go to the Crow river country of our own accord. We told you the cause of our troubles. We wrote the facts to our late Great Father, that the land we now occupy had not the animals we were accustomed to eat, nor the vegetables. We wrote these things two years ago. After our late agent left us we stated the matter to our Great Father, but did not hear from him until you came to us. Father, our minds are not

changed. We liked the Crow river country better than any other, and we asked our Great Father for it. We do not wish to be excluded from its mouth. We wrote to our Great Father that there was a country south of Minnesota river that we would like to have, but he answered that we could not have it. Our proposition to-day is, that we have the Crow river country; and we wish the Great Father to give us the land between Sauk and Crow rivers. We want no reserve between us and the Mississippi, nor any white settlers.

proposition to-day is, that we have the Crow river country; and we wish the Great Father to give us the land between Sauk and Crow rivers. We want no reserve between us and the Mississippi, nor any white settlers.

After utt ring this modest wish with all the gravity of an unadulter ted child of the forest he retired.

The next man to speak jwas Gov. Gomman, who said:—Your Great Father at Washington, in listening to your commendations, has been filled with a desire to gratify and make you happy. When I first wrote, at the request of the chiefs at St. Paul. I stated that you wanted a home on Crow river. I did not say that you wanted to go high up or down to the mouth of the river. Your Great Father did not celes a single day in answering my letter; but the reply I received directed that the line should not come hearer to the Mississippi than twenty-dre miles. He gave as a reason for not coming nearer, that the Stockbridges were to have seventy-two sections, a district six miles broad by twelve long, on the Mississippi or Minnesota rivers. They would be good and peaceable neighbors, and you will find them so. But we did not come here to tell you what we wanted you to do. We are willing to gratify you in any reasonable request which is not contrary to the instructions of your Great Father. We are instructed to say that we cannot give you more than dive hundred thousand acres of land. You will bear in mind that as you go nearer to the Mississippi, and our large cities, the land will be much more valuable to you. You understand very well the value of land—you have made treaties enough to know it. By this time next year there will be several steamboats running by the meuth of Crow river. If you take up a home near white settlements we shall be compelled to give you double the price for your hands that we now do. If you make your home on the head of Crow river, the land would soon become valuable, on account of settlements increasing so fast. One acre of land within a mile of St. Paul would be worth five hundred of th policy of the Great Father to limit annuities to fifty years; and after the fifty years have expired to stop the annuities or to pay the principal at the end of fifty years, and continue the annuities, as he pleases. Should the Winnebagoes exist, as they now are, no doubt the Great Father would consent to continue the annuities forever. You need have no fear that your Great Father does not intend to take care of you in ell after time. While you remain at peace with the United States and with all around you, you need have no fear that your Great Father will not continue the annuities as long as any of you live. I want you, when you go from here, not to forget—and I now repeat it to you, that this council was called at your request. I expected, from the long notice I have given you, to find you all prepared and of one mind. It does not benefit your Great Father to exchange lands—he does it to please you. I want to show you another reason why we cannot give you so much had there as here; and it is this: It will not cost you so much to get up your goods, provisions to show you another reason why we cannot give you so much hand there as here; and it is this: It will not cost you so much to get up your goods, provisions and money as it does now. Just so much more as it costs you now to get them, so much more money will you get. It want to make a correction. The policy was ence adopted, but is now changed. The government pays the transportation. I make the correction because I do not want you to be deceived. There is another advantage—all your goods come up the Mississippi, and the further you go down that way the sooner will you get them. You may have had some division on the subject of your a untitles being continued for fifty years. In my judgment it does not weigh a leather whether they are continued or not. This treaty is of such a character that no one needs be desired, no one can, no one will be deceived. There is no money to be asked of you, and your Great Father does not expect to gain anything it your great father does not expect to gain anything it your great father fit will please you we will do it; but we cannot do more than we are instructed to by your Great Father. I want you to bear in mind, in your separate councils to morrow, that we want the right of way t rough any lands you may occupy, for a railroad to the West. I want you to distinctly understand that it will be one mile on each side—the sample right of way. I need not explain to you went a milroad is. In view of the fact that the cities the ware increasing so fact that one acre of land gown there is worth a great many here, I want to impress or your minds that we cannot give you so much there as here. This is according to the instructions of your Great Father. I have another remark to make. We do not intend, by saying we would limit the annuities to fifty years, that it shall be a condition to this exchange of lands; but it you have any objections state them at the proper time, so that if objections state them at the proper time, so any objections exist that will not be in the any objections exist that will not be in the way of giving you that country for this. Your Great Father would prefer to limit them to fifty years, but we do not ask it of you as a condition. If there is now any wrong impression—if any of the chiefs do not comprehend my meaning, I will explain to-night.

WEENO SHIER remarked—Father, we would like to have you explain why our Great Father wishes to limit the apprentice.)

limit the annutites.)

GOVERNOR—You would—the whole of you—get
more at the end of that time. (Mr. Lowry then explaired the whole matter to them, but still they sould not understand is.) Governor Gorman again took the stand, and

Governor Gorman again took the stand, and said—The advantage to your Great Father is this:—For the next fifty years you receive ninety-eight thousand dol'ars per annum. Suppose you get into a war and all but one hundred of you are destroyed—your Great Father would not like to pay that same amount every year as long as that small number lasted. That's one reason. The that small number lasted. That's one reason. The prophet remarked at Sauk Rapids that the Sacs and Foxes were warsed that if they continued their wars they would be blown away like the ashes of a pipe. Suppose that shoul I happen to the Winnebagoes, or suppose the Grant Scitt should send the cholera amongst them and kill them all off but two or three chiefs and their families? Don't was see that amongst them and kill them all off but two or three chiefs and their families? Don't you see that, if the present annuities were paid to those very few persons, they would receive a great deal more than they have need of, and as much as fifteen hundred of you receive now? Do you toink that if only one Indian were lett, your great Father ought to give him as much every year as you all receive now? You do not know what is to happen under the orders of the Great Spratt in fifty years. Such a thing might be—some tribes have been reduced from thousands to hundreds in a very short time by war and disease. You must adopt some of the customs of the white men, or your numbers will be growing less, and less, and less every year. (These remarks caused a wonderful deal of vacant stares amongst the red republicans, as though each was trying to see which of the others would die first. The Governor seeing this, dropped the subject, and turned their attention from things spiritual to things temporal, by saying):—I want you to meet me in the morning, soon after breakfast, when we will give you a good fat beef to kill. (Loud cries of 'ho! ho!" from all the red'uas; even the gambing party forget their cards, and join

"in full cry.")

Little Hill a swered:—Father, we are glad to hear you speak of the beef; but you spoke of your breakfast, and I hope you do not intend to eat it alone. (This was a pretty broad hint for the Governor to invite the chiefs to break their fast with him, but as he could not make them comprehend "Gorman on An uities," he was determined not to understand "Sho go nick on fast-breaking," and so no invitation

was extended )
The council then adjourned until next day.

THIED DAY.

After the Commissioners had waited something more than three hours for the chiefs to assemble, the Governor, thinking they were holding a morning con sultation during all that time, asked them if they had held council among themselves since yesterday, and the answer was "No." Each one, it was supposed, had been preparing himself for a speech, and as to consulting or thinking on the matter, all that was done while the treaty was being holden.

The first one to speak this day was Governor Gon-Ane mesone to speak this day was Governor Gon-Man, who observed:—I thought you had all gone to Crow river, you were so late in getting here; but I thought it strange you should leave without bidding me good bye. I am going home if you have no busi-ness for me to attend to. I like to get along plea-santly, but I will not be detained here another week. Have you held a consolitation shows Have you held a consultation since we adjourn ast evening?

A.—No! and great laughter among the chiefs and

A.—No: and great augmer among the chiefs and brayes.

Governon—We will give you the forks of Crow river, without regard to the annuities; but the annuities will only be paid to those who live there. You will have a home on Crow river and receive your annuities, but no Indian shall receive anything unless he lives there. Or you shall have the country between Sauk and Crow rivers, but none lying within twenty-five miles of the Mississippi. Here is the map for you to see. (He then called Wee-no shiek and explained)

Bio Bear then occupied some time in addressing his brethren on the subject, stating that he was op-

his brethren on the subject, stating that he was op

posed to the treaty, and that they were well enough off as they were.

Govennon—The department at Washington has issued orders heretofere that no payment should be made to Indians in money, goods, or provisions, unless they a mained in their own country. You profess to be satisfied with your present location, and no payment will be made to you in your new country unless you are there to receive it. It will not be made to you anywhere else, depend upon it. We want you to understand that your a tion is to be final, and that it must satisfy a majority of you. You asked yesterday for a home between Sauk and Crow rivers and you shall have it; but in that case, under no circumstances can the eastern boundary come nearer the Missisippi than twenty-five miles.

The council then adjourned to dinker. The chiefs were a little more prompt in getting together in the afternoon and one of them was prepared to commence business with a speech, of which the following is the substance:—

PAW-SELECK KAW Suld—Father, our late Father was removed last spring, and when I heard of our new Father I thought of elief. I went to see our new Father I thought of elief. I went to see our new Father it then the would take pityon us. Since the memory of our oldest men we have always been willing to listen to the words of our Great Father. Even our red brethren (the Chippewas), who have made peace with, and have listened to them, and shall we not listen to the words of our Great Father? Father, I have always done what I thought for the good of my tribe. Even when a boy I never was guilty of foolish deeds, and I am too old a bay now to do anything in haste. This exchange of lands was my idea. It was my wish to move our people back a step. I am responsible for all this trouble. Before moving in this matter I spoke to Little Hill and others. They objected and said I should be stopped. We thank our Great Father, and think it a mark of especial kindness in him to allow us to take a step backwards. I suppose our Great Father has never allowed the Indi

The Governor, getting weary of long speeches, and sishing to know how the chiefs stood affected concerning Crow river, asked—Who else wants to

exchange?

After a short pause, Little Hill came forth, squared hunself, and said:—Father, I have a few words to say to you. You see me looking like the other Winnebagoes, but I am not equal to them. You are not the first Father the chiefs have heard me You are not the first Father the chiefs have heard me speak to. I have talked to our Great Father, at his house in the far-off city. What I have to say I say before the chiefs present. In times past, our Great Father removed and exchanged chiefs at his pleasors. Father, I am not master of the other chiefs. If I should tell you we would all take our money on Crow river it would not be the truth. I see some of your liver it would not be the truth. I see some of your liver it would not be the truth. reter it would not be the truth. I see some of your brettern are writing down our words, and I suppose you want us to tell the truth. I have no more to say. (He thought probably that they would not all be there in time of payment to reseive it.)

Whenoshiek remarked:—Father, I have not changed my mind since yesterday. I want the country sround the forks of Crow river, and the prairies near it.

changed my mind since yesterday. I want the country sround the forks of Crow river, and the prairies near it.

Big Canow, a poor old half-breed chief, upwards of ninety years of age, and nearly blind, said:—
Father, in the councils of the Winnebagoes I am of small account. I am not one of them. I am a white, but have lived so long among the Indians that my skin is as you see it now. I have not lost my heart; but some time ago I lost my hat, and since then I have lived among the Indians. When I got thus far into this country. I did not want to go farther. We left many people on the road when we went to Long Prairie. I am sorry there has been any division among ourselves on this subject. The Crow river country is the land I want to hunt in. I will go.

LITTLE HILL—Fa her Rogue and Little Thunder have requested me to tell you their minds. They are two of the chiefs seldom heard in council—one a land chief, the other not. Our Great Father has taken vity on us, and we are glad to accept the offer you have made. We will go to the forks of Crow river.

OLD FRENCHMAN—Father, my voice is seldom heard in council. My mind is different. I have a road of my own. You shall hear what I am going to do. Your land chiefs below give me a piece of land. They made me very much ashamed: one of them made me take a quill and hold it. That land was my own; but it is not now. This time they have killed one of my horses, and I should like to know what you me going to do about it. So far as changing land is concerned, I am of the sams mind. I would be glad to go.

CAPTAIN JIE—(Dressed in cloth acd fur enough to crush a small man, with a tremendous wolf skin ever the whole as a clock, and a very short pipe in

to crush a small man, with a termendous wolf stin ever the whole as a clock, and a very short pipe in his mouth)—Father. I want the country Weeno-shiek has described for my lunting ground. I am not accountable for all this trouble. Prophet is the man who set it on foot, and if he goes to Crow river and inkes all his daughters, I shall have to go too.

Great laughter.)
Good Thunder.—Father, the Crow river country
shall be my henting ground. I want to go to the
land Wee-no-shick has described to you.
Lattin Decouval—(An old fehief)—Father, I am
almost done running.

LITTLE DECOUVAI— (An old fchief)—Father, I am almost done running. I want a chance to make a farm on the hanks of Crow river.

Bit Bear—Father, I will tell you what I mean to do. I asked a favor of the chiefs, and they denied it to me. I shall go by myself. I will live on Sauk river. I will sign no treaty!

Cono-Ha-Ta-Raw—Father, when I came down here, I did not expect to agree to a treaty. I am not going to leave this country, Father. I do not wish to leave it now. I wish to make some disposition of my land, (he is a farmer,) that is all. I will not sign any treaty.

but where white men go, game disappears. Even as far down as the lower Missouri, game and buffalo were plenty; but white men came there, and the game went away. You are here in charge not only of us, but of the Sioux and Chippewas, and all. You mark out their lands and tell them where to live. The Winnebagoes hearing you say you would not decrive them, thought there were hopes of them and their children. You stated, yesterday, that disease might come and take all of us away but Wee no-chick and his family. Immediately after the council, as though your words were those of a prophet, one of our biggest warriors fainted away, and we never should ree the new country to which used for I thought disease had already come, and that we never should ree the new country to which we are pring. We had she cholera among us once, which took off many of our women and children. You, lather, are never sick; your people never die, exceptione at a time. I am afraid that when we get to Crow river semething terrible will happen to us. I have ED BUY treaty.
WHIRLING THUNDER—Father, I am in favor of WHERLING THUNDER—Father, I am in favor of going to the Crow river country, and will go.

BAPTISTE LASSELIER—(A half-breed)—Father, I have nothing to say to the other chiefs. Whatever I have to say, I say in a straight forward manner, and talk straight. I do not claim any right to blame the chiefs for giving away our lands. I will tell you my mind. I knew our Great Father would want this country. If we had all left, I had thought to save this country for him, or to sell it. The chiefs who own this land, offer to give it away. I am very sorry that instead of selling it they are throwing it away. I hear a lattle more than the chiefs, (he speaks English). The railroad, I know, will make the land valuable. Our Great Father's eyes will soon be upon it, if not already. Yesterday you argued that this land was not worth so much as that below. Does not our Father know that the land we now live on will in two or three years be warth that below. Does not our Father know that the land we now live on will in two or three years be worth more than that? Father, you said yesterday we should secure each other. I had hoped to keep this land until our Great Father wanted it, and I am sorry the chiefs want to throw it away. You have seen some of our timber. I speak of it as a white man, not as a brave or a hunter. The chiefs have decided to make a read. Perhaps after they have made it I shall go in a read by myself. (dapliste is a farmer, and did not wish to leave his house and lands.)

This ended the speechmaking for this day, and as a large majority had decided in favor of going to Crow river, only four cut of sixteen objecting to a treaty, the Governor announced that he would draw up the document and submit it to them in the morning.

The Council then adjourned until THE FOURTH DAY. This was a heavy day, as the principal part of it

was consumed by the chiefs in making speeches on subjects foreign to the matter "before the house." Governor GORMAN opened the business by saving We told you last night that in the morning we would have a treaty to read to you. We will now

explain.

The treaty was then read to them, when, for fear he would not have another opportunity to make a

The treaty was then read to them, when, for fear be would not have another opportunity to make a speech, up rose old

Wie-No-Shiek.—Father, you have shown us a paper—let us now show you oce. Above us, we understand, there are ten beings naked like ourselves. Our Maker placed us upon this earth to live upon it. He made us a book for ourselves. He gave us a paper, so that when we held a talk among ourselves we might not forget. He gave us a large book, which, when spread out, covered the whole earth, and was bounded only by the ocean itself. He gave us another paper whiter than the one you have. We see it at night. The Winnebagoes were first placed on the Yellow Banks, (in Wisconsin.) Our forefathers marched round the Yellow Banks, with tomshawks in their hands, and the Great Spirit made the ground sacred to us. When they left there they came to a hig lake, and lit their council fires there. One portion of them came farther wastward and lit their fires. Then all the red men around them were their enemies. The old men, after a while, got weary of their wars, and came to another great lake. A band of them kept on still further west to the Missouri river, where they were attacked by a disease, and many of them swept away. The survivors returned to the council fires of their fathers. The tribe then collected in the neighborhood of Fort Winnebago, where they lived and flourished. Then a small band went and located on Rock river, and after that another band camped up in the Mississippi river. Our lines then extended from the Mississippi river. Our lines then extended from the Mississippi river. Our lines then extended from the this sissippi river. Our lines then extended from the Mississippi river. Our lines then

Our chiefs taild the Great Father than toer is accretion. He said he would send them out a secrifice. He said he would send them out a secrifice. He said he would send them out a secrifice. He said he would send them out a secrifice. He said he would send the sound in the fail he sent them some money. The Great Father opened a paper hefore them filled this had in a when different from the one we are now think a little hid must have it upon it, because after it was closed we found that some of the money.—some send lectures have been part of the money by the terms of the treaty; but the agents, by whom it was paid, cabbaged some of it. Weenoshiek is a regular New Testament orator, and deals more in figures than in facts.—Rer.) Father, we may often make a feast to some spirit above. We do not see them eat, but we presume they do. We make a feast to the Great Spirit, and hang up deer skins in the treats, but we presume they do. We make a feast to the Great Spirit, and hang up deer skins in the treats, but we see were see him come and ver, he took more than he did the second; and the fourth time he took more than he did the second; and the fourth time he took more than the did the second; and the fourth time still more than the third. We could not complain, as it was merely a sacrifice to the Great Spirit; but we thought it strange that our Great Father was could allow them to take the offering which was intended for him. The fifth time we made a treaty. I kept watch and saw from behind a hand come forward and take three millions of money. At one payment I saw with my own eyes some boxes taken off to Prairie do Chien. Now we will take a trip down the river. After the close of the likes knew knew we went down towards Prairie do Chien, and met a different shall be such that the freat Father was county for us, and as did and we have seen the seas alled and we content the Great Father said to the West of the said and we could be conched by the litem of the said and we continued the freat said to the weak side and we con when I was in the city where the Great Father ives. I sew such a road as you spoke of. As we returned from the wigwam of our Great Father we came ever that road, and the car ran on a big rock and shied a man. Father, we hope you never will make such a road in our country. We thought you had already found a place for a road. The white men marked one out, and we thought it a good one for a railroad. I do not think the country around Crow river is a good one for a railroad. It should be on hard ground. You will be It should be on hard ground. You will be obliged to build bridges, and do much hard work to make your road good, if you make it there. We would rather you should find some other place for your road. We want our young men, when they go hunting, to scatter all around. We thank you for your generous offer of the land; but we do not want that trightful road to pass over it. We are affaid our young men will cut trees across it, and keep us cortinually in trouble. We are very fond of game;

Our chiefs teld the Great Father that their land was

am only telling you in my talk what we fear. I have made a long story. Little Hill will speak to you about the improvements at Long Prarie. Then, chaking hands with the commissioners, he sat down about he improvements at Long Prairie. Then, shaking hands with the commissioners, he sat down on the grass.

Little Hill.—Father, I have a few words to say to you now, and if you think they are right, I hope you will grant our request. I am not going to make a long speech. I can task like a white man, and tell short atories. I shall coamence mytalk no further back than our last home on Turkey river. When we agreed to leave that home, we were promised a good country in the north. Our road to that new country lay through a land occupied by very bad hadnes. The Winnebagoes take pity on all persons they find in want. When we started for that fine new country, we were rich in everything; our young men owned two horses each. When we reached the Mississippi we had to buy a road, and it cost us nearly all we had, horses, money and wampum, to pay for it and come up here; and when we reached here we were obliged to give the balance-to keep peace with the Chippewas. Now that we have given them everything, they have turned and are esting us. When I walked out into this country, I found it not so go da land as we left. It is, however, useless for me to talk about this. You told us, Father, that you would refard to us the worth of the improvements on our land. We have no horses—they are stolen from us, and we have none as we once had. [A lie—for nearly every man of them has a horse, and some of them two, three, or four. This is a begging speech.—Rer.] What I have to ask of you is the \$1,100,000 our Great Father promised us in 1837. We are going to move to a new country, and as we have no farms there we shall be very poor. The animals Wee-no-shiektold you about are very plenty. We have no money nor provisions, except the beef you gave us yesterday. [Only a warehouse full of nour, pork, tobacco, &c.—Rer.] What I have to ask of you can grant if you will; and if you will we know you are a brave man, Father, and a kind ene, and will grant us our request. ("Ho, ho!") from the red 'uns, by way of echo to the blarney) It is one whi make is not for the chiefs, but for the women and children. We ask you to add \$50,000 to our annuities, that we may buy horses, for we shall be very porr. We desire that you put an article in the treaty giving us the money for our women and children. I have a word or two more to say in behalf of our young men. You know what I allude to. When you came up we were in trouble. Two years ago one of our young men was killed by a Chippe wa. We waited for our Great Father to move in the vertice for every time and then our young men took wa. We waited for our Great Faster to mive in the matter for some time, at d then our young men took revenge on the Chippewas. We knew the Chippe-was were brave, and that if you did not settle it there would be great trouble for a long time. You did set-tle it, and now there is peace. The man who was most to blame in that matter was a young chief, who

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one at a time. I sm afraid that when we get Crow river something terrible will happen to us.

has given himself up for the rest. The gave himself up after being taken by the sheriff of the county is processed to the county in the control of the county of the count

it and we did it, trusting to the Great Father to sanction it. For this you are indebted to your agent, Gen. Fletcher. He is your friend, and I consented to it on his request. Your Great Father must decide the matter about the land for the Stockbridges; they must have it if he says so. We have seen Baptiste and Conoha-ta-kaw, and they consent to the idea of bringing the line down to the Mississippi. So I suppose all your chiefs and head men will agree. We do not intend that any bird or animal shall light on this paper, and if you see one flying about of crawling under it tell me of it and I will sen i the soldiers after him. When you care to talk about the affairs of your late agent, you must tell the trath, and if any little birds have been around we will find them out, and if any cards have been given you we must see them. I suspect the cards came out of the same hole the birds did. We will go hunting for your blankets, your flour, and your pork. Now about the traty. We cannot, ontit the clause concerning the railroad I am certain it is for your good. All the talk you have given me about your blacksmiths, and other matters, your sgent will attend to. Your Great Father has sent out a new agent to attend to the beaver at Long Prairie. It is not the business of this agent to attend to it but that of another—a stout man. Your agent will show him to you, and if we can catch the heaver we will punish him. I do not know that your Great Father would be disposed to pay you on the pleased. If your Great Father would be disposed to pay on anytoing. We want, when we make this treaty, all the chiefs to be perfectly satisfied. We want you to be pleased. If your Great Father would be disposed to pay rour anifored through this country he would do it. All anything. We want, when we make this treaty, all the chiefs to be perfectly satisfied. We want you to be pleased. If your Great Father wanted to run a railroad through this country he would do it. All your white mends will teil you so. Your Great Father serves his white children in the same way, and if he wants a railroad to carry his soldiers from east to west he will have it, if it runs through Indian or white men's land. A I treates made hereafter will have such a clause in them. You have said there is more of this country from here to Long Prairie than there is on Crowniver. It is too late for you to make that complaint now. You have been two years trying to obtain this change, and you know more about both these countries than we do. I have repeated many times that we came here to please you, and we are not certain that your Great Father will be pleased with our efforts to please you. While I stay in this territory, which will perhaps be all my life, I want to hear no complaints. Your agent and I have no interest at all in any way in making this treaty, and your Great Father has not asked you to make it. You are the only table your Great Father has ever allowed to take a step backwards, and in that he has done for you what he has never done for any tribe before. Little Hill made a preposition which I will reply to. He asked us to give you \$60,000 for the first year. If we were disposed to grant it, and put a clause in the treaty to that effect, your Great Father would rejest the woole of it. You have made treaties enough to know that this one must be sanctioned by your Great Father before it goes into force, and we think it would be wrong to put it into the treaty unless you expect it to be rejected. We have a clause in it for the purpose of benefiting you. (Colonel Lowry read the clause.) There are several thousand dollars at St Louis which can be used for your benefit the first year.

St Louis which can be used for your benefit the first year.

General Fletcher arose and said:—Brothers, I have a word or two to say to you which will not detain you long. When you met the Governor at Rum river you stated that you wanted the details of the treaty explained to you by the Governor. I do not complain of this—1: is all right and proper. For this reason you have not heard my voice in this council. I have not spoken for fear my motives might be misconstrued. The honor of being a commissioner was not of noy seeking. I will try to do my whole duty in the premises. You have been offered land on Crow and Saok rivers, and I told some of your friends when they asked me that it was a splendid offer, and that they ought to tell their children to remember it as an act of especial kindness on the part of your Great Father. I told them to accept it, as they would have a country twice as large; and I told Wee-no-hiek that the Commissioners had offered them that country, and advised him to take it. The advice I gave you then, if you accept it, will make you \$700,600 richer than you are now. If you go to Crow river you will be troubled by white men, and will have to go south of the Missouri river, and taky land there. A majority of you have decided to make a treaty and take the land on Crow river, and when men decide they act. I hope you will be satisfied. Although this exchange is made at your request, your white brethren do not wish to defraud or decive you. After all you have said about the value of these two countries, you must not think it strangs that your Great Father will give you no boot. I speak for myself when I say that in yiew of the improve-